

County Snapshots are published by the Labor Market Information Division (LMID) of the California Employment Development Department (EDD) to provide a labor force profile of California counties and highlight employment trends and growth. The LMID regularly collects, analyzes, and publishes information about California's labor market, which consists of approximately 17 million workers and more than one million employers. In addition to employment and unemployment data, the LMID provides economic planning information, industry and occupational information, social and demographic information, and a host of other statistics.

County Snapshots include Benchmark labor force data and industry employment. Labor force data assess and calculate California's civilian labor force, employment, unemployment, and unemployment rate. These data are based on the place of residence. Industry employment data provide counts of the number of persons employed by industry, based on place of work, as classified by the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

The new North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) replaces the previously used Standard Industrial Classification (SIC). Many industries are not comparable between the SIC and NAICS classification systems. NAICS identifies hundreds of new, emerging, and advanced technology industries. NAICS also reorganizes industries into more meaningful sectors—especially in the service-providing segments of the economy.

Due to this conversion, county-level industry employment data for California counties belonging to a Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) were not available at the time of publication. Data provided in the 2003 *County Snapshots* for these counties reflect the multi-county data. Additional changes in this year's publication include an expanded occupational analysis, using SIC-based industry and occupational projections. The incorporation of NAICS with projections data is scheduled for the summer of 2004.

A complete explanation of these data and additional information are available from the LMID's Web site located at www.calmis.ca.gov. Additional *County Snapshots* and contact information for local labor market consultants may also be obtained through LMID at (916) 262-2162.



Contents

Labor Force	4
Industry Employment	5
Occupational Employment	7
California Labor Market	11





Sutter and Yuba counties were both created in 1850 by the first California legislature as two of twenty-seven original counties. Sutter County was named after General John Augustus Sutter. Perhaps most famous for his first settlement New Helvetia (now Sacramento), General Sutter retired to his Sutter County ranch in 1850.

Earlier in his career, General Sutter had named Yuba County for the Yuba River running through it. According to the early California explorer Mariano Vallejo, the river was given the name *Uba* by an exploring expedition in 1824 because of the quantities of wild grapes (*uvas silvestres* in Spanish) they found growing on its banks.

Sutter and Yuba counties are located in north central California. Positioned between two large rivers, the Sacramento and the Feather, Sutter occupies an area of 607 square miles. One of Sutter's most distinguishing geographical features is the Sutter Buttes Mountain Range, the smallest mountain range in the world. Yuba County's 639 square miles reach from the Sacramento River east into the foothills of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, and lie midway between the cities of Chico to the north and Sacramento to the south. The counties have a high degree of economic and social integration and together comprise what is known as the Yuba City Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA).

According to Department of Finance estimates, Sutter County is home to 83,200 residents. Over 58 percent of county residents reside in Yuba City, the largest city and county seat. With a current population of over 48,000, the city serves as the center of shopping and business for both Sutter and Yuba counties. By the year 2020, the population in Sutter is projected to reach 115,600.

Yuba County's current population is 62,800; Marysville, population 12,500, is the county's largest city. One of California's historic cities, Marysville dates back to the early Gold Rush era. Today, commercial, agricultural, recreational, educational, and industrial activities for the Yuba Sutter area center around Marysville. Yuba County's population is projected to reach almost 82,000 by the year 2020.

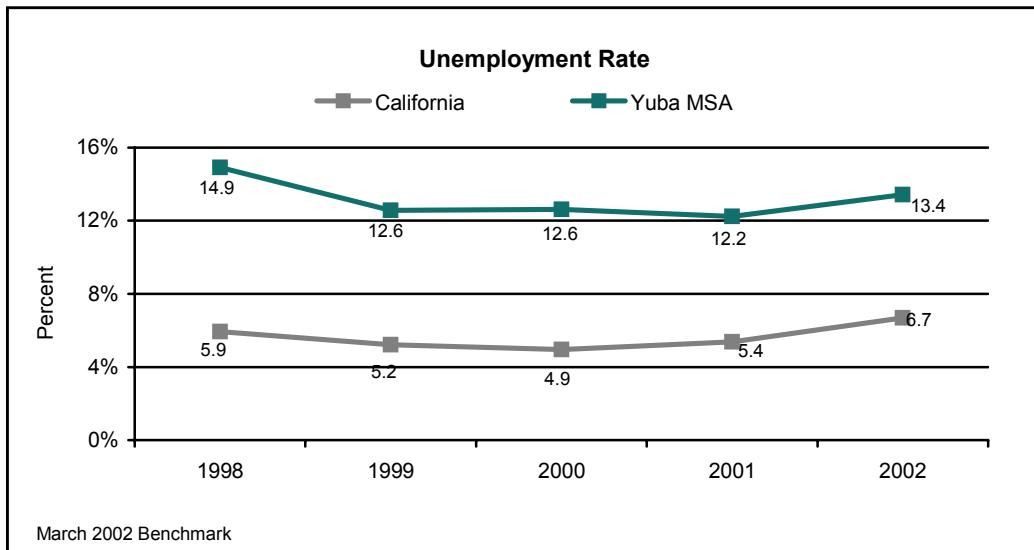
The 2002 annual average civilian labor force for the Yuba City MSA was 59,600, an increase of about 1 percent from the previous year. The 2002 unemployment rate for the two-county area was 13.4 percent, compared to a rate of 6.7 percent for California. Traditionally, agricultural counties have higher unemployment rates due, in part, to the seasonal variations in employment.

Government and trade, transportation and utilities accounted for more than 40 percent of jobs in the two counties in 2002. Government, the largest industry employer, had almost 24 percent (10,100) of the total employment (42,800) for the year 2002. Most of the jobs were in state and local government. Beale Air Force Base, which covers nearly 23,000 acres in Yuba County, provided a majority of the civilian federal government employment. The trade, transportation and utilities industries made up almost 19 percent of the Yuba City MSA's employment. Of the 8,100 total jobs in these industries, a majority (5,500) were in retail trade. The educational and health services industries provided more than 11 percent of all employment.

Sutter County is one of the state's most extensively farmed counties; in fact, much of the land in Sutter and Yuba counties is devoted to agriculture. Despite a loss of jobs in 2001, the industry accounted for over 11 percent of the area's total employment in 2002. Availability of water and long growing seasons combine to produce a several varieties of crops including rice, tomatoes, peaches, walnuts, and dried plums. Cattle is also a leading commodity.

LABOR FORCE

Civilian unemployment includes persons who are not working but are able, available, and actively looking for work. Individuals who are waiting to be recalled from a layoff, and individuals waiting to report to a new job are also considered to be unemployed. The **unemployment rate** is the number of unemployed as a percentage of the labor force. Unemployment rates in the Yuba City MSA echoed a statewide trend of decline from 1998 to 2000, with increases in both 2001 and 2002. Agriculturally-oriented counties like Sutter and Yuba tend to have high unemployment rates due to greater seasonal variations in employment.

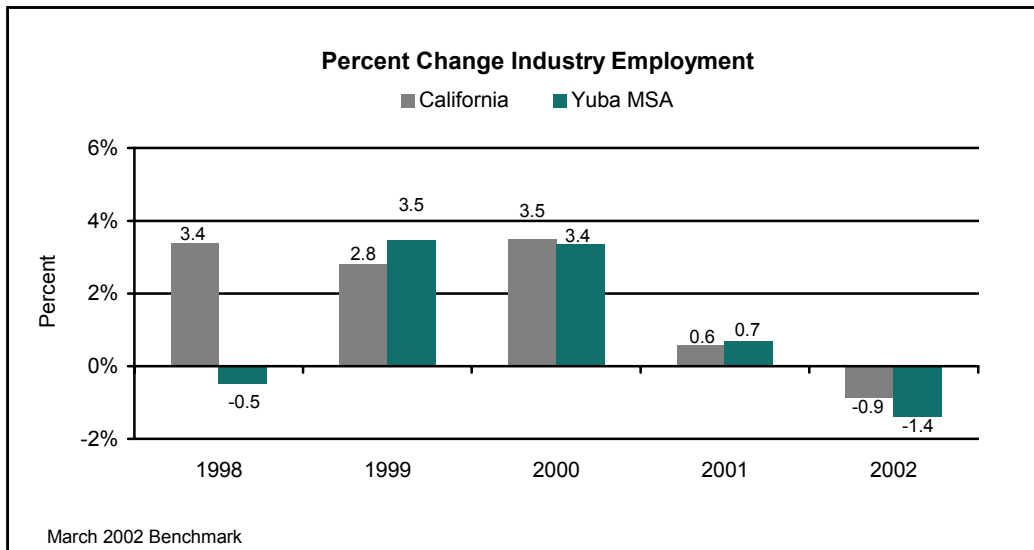


Labor force data, as shown below, accounts for civilians who are age 16 or older and who are working or looking for work. Yuba City MSA's annual average figures show a gain in labor force of over 3,100 persons since 1998. **Employment** and **unemployment** figures reflect the employment status of individuals by **place of residence**. Counts of employment by **place of work** are referred to as **industry employment** totals (see pages 5 and 6).

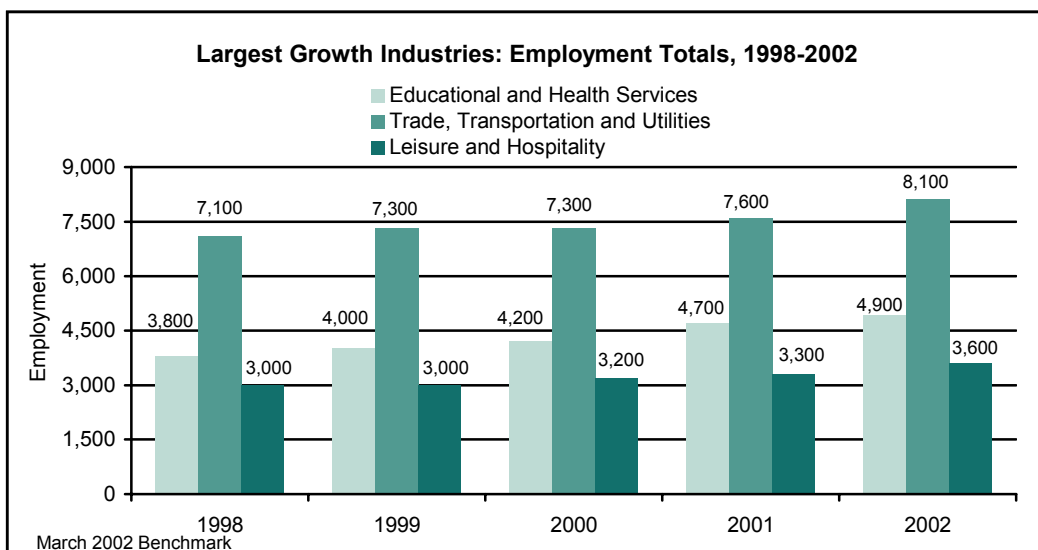
Labor Force Statistics	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Labor Force	56,500	56,500	57,900	58,900	59,600
Employment	48,100	49,400	50,600	51,700	51,600
Unemployment	8,400	7,100	7,300	7,200	8,000
Unemployment Rate	14.9%	12.6%	12.6%	12.2%	13.4%

2002 Benchmark

Over the years 1998 to 2002, the Yuba City MSA added 2,500 new jobs, cumulative growth of more than 6 percent. In the year 2002, however, the MSA recorded a loss of 600 jobs, a decline of 1.4 percent. Losses in the farm industries totaled 500. Industries gaining employment included wholesale trade (300), retail trade (200), educational and health services (200), and leisure and hospitality (300). Most other nonfarm industries recorded declines. California experienced a decline of 0.9 percentage point in 2002 after recording industry employment growth over the years 1998 to 2001.



During the 1998–2002 period, Yuba City MSA's largest growth industries were educational and health services, trade, transportation and utilities, and leisure and hospitality. Educational and health services added 1,100 jobs, growth of nearly 29 percent. Trade, transportation and utilities grew by 14.1 percent or 1,000; gains were recorded in all major industry groups. Leisure and hospitality increased by 600 during the profiled period, mostly in food services and drinking places.



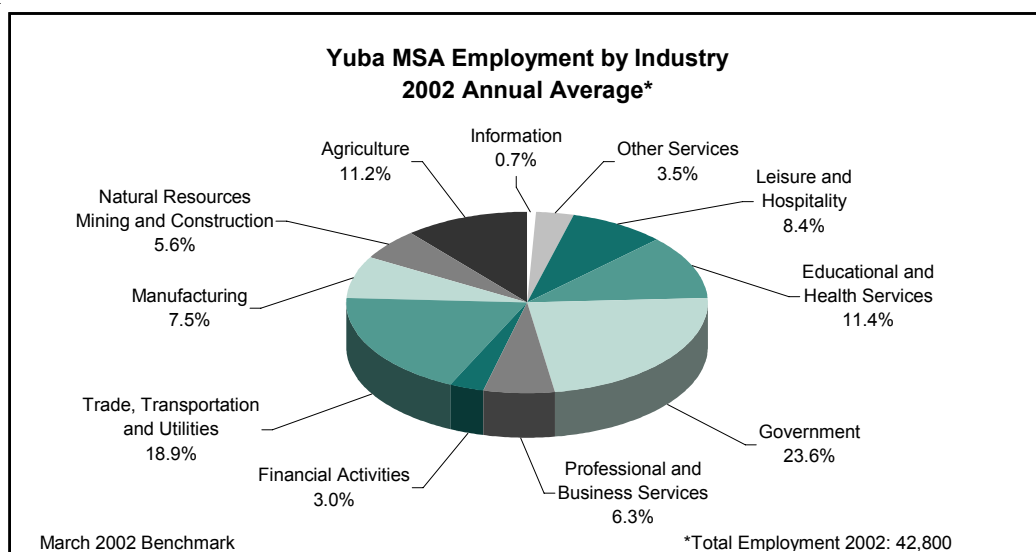
INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT

In the table below, Yuba City MSA's **industry employment** totals are given for the period 1998–2002. Employment grew in many industries, but declines were recorded in agriculture, information, financial activities, and manufacturing. In the year 2002, government, trade, transportation and utilities, and educational and health services were the largest industry

Employment by Industry	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Agriculture	6,100	6,200	6,100	5,300	4,800
Natural Resources, Mining and Construction	2,000	2,200	2,300	2,600	2,400
Manufacturing	3,200	3,400	3,400	3,300	3,200
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	7,100	7,300	7,300	7,600	8,100
Information	400	400	400	400	300
Financial Activities	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,300
Professional and Business Services	2,400	2,500	2,800	2,600	2,700
Educational and Health Services	3,800	4,000	4,200	4,700	4,900
Leisure and Hospitality	3,000	3,000	3,200	3,300	3,600
Other Services	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,500	1,500
Government	9,900	10,300	10,900	10,800	10,100
Industry Employment Total*	40,300	41,700	43,100	43,400	42,800

2002 Benchmark

employers in the Yuba City MSA. Together, these industries accounted for almost 54 percent (23,100) of the employment (42,800) in the two-county area. Government made up the largest share, (23.6 percent) with the majority of jobs in the state and local government component. Trade, transportation and utilities accounted for almost 19 percent of all employment, while educational and health services contributed 11.4 percent to the total.



*Totals may not add, due to rounding.

Construction is the fastest growth industry in Sutter and Yuba counties, according to the 1997–2004 industry projections.* The two-county area is estimated to experience growth of 35.3 percent or 600 jobs in this industry during the seven-year period. As defined by the Standard Industrial Classification system (SIC), construction includes new work, additions, alterations, reconstruction, installations, and repairs. Three types of construction are covered: building construction by general contractors; heavy construction; and construction activity by other special trade contractors. Special trade contractors are primarily engaged in specialized construction activities, such as plumbing, painting, and electrical work.

Fastest Projected Growth Industries 1997–2004

	Percent Growth	Job Growth
Construction	35.3%	600
Transportation & Public Utilities	26.7%	400
Manufacturing	21.9%	700

Carpenters

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 88 (Annual Job Openings – 12)

Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$30,349; Median Hourly Wage – \$13.15

Nature Of Work Construct, erect, install, or repair structures and fixtures made of wood, such as concrete forms; building frameworks, including partitions, joists, studding, and rafters; wood stairways, window and door frames, and hardwood floors. May install cabinets, drywall, and batt or roll insulation.

Education Long-term on-the-job training.

Plumbers, Pipefitters, Steamfitters

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 28

Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$50,756; Median Hourly Wage – \$23.97

Nature Of Work Assemble, install, alter, and repair pipelines or pipe systems that carry water, steam, air, or other liquids or gases. May install heating and cooling equipment and mechanical control systems.

Education Employees in these occupations usually need one or two years of training involving both on-the-job experience and informal training with experienced workers. Most occupations require training in vocational schools, related on-the-job experience, or an associate's degree.

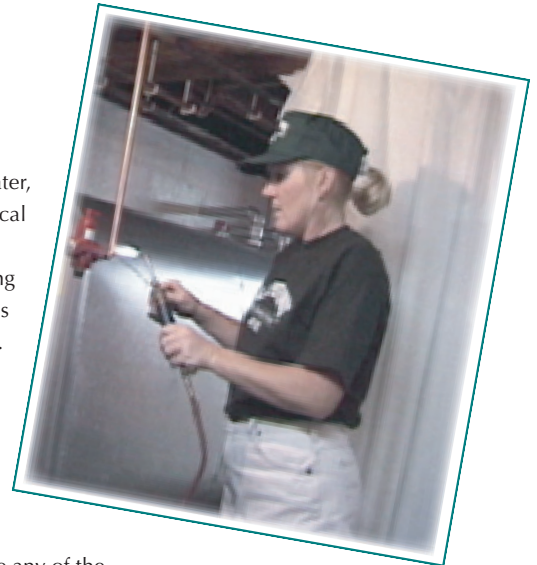
Sheet Metal Workers

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 25

Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$51,127; Median Hourly Wage – \$24.15

Nature Of Work Fabricate, assemble, install, and repair sheet metal products and equipment, such as ducts, control boxes, drainpipes, and furnace castings. Work may involve any of the following: setting up and operating fabricating machines to cut, bend, or straighten sheet metal; shaping metal anvils, blocks, or forms using hammer; operating soldering and welding equipment to joint sheet metal parts; inspecting, assembling, and smoothing seams and joints of burned surfaces.

Education Moderate-term on-the-job training



First-Line Supervisors, Managers of Construction Trades and Extraction Workers

Projected Job Openings – 21

Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$52,702; Median Hourly Wage – \$24.05

Nature Of Work Directly supervise and coordinate activities of construction or extractive workers.

Education Work experience.

*The projections of employment by industry and occupation will incorporate NAICS codes with the release of the 2002-2012 data in Summer 2004.

OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT

The second-fastest growth industry in Sutter and Yuba counties, *transportation and public utilities* is forecast to add 400 jobs during the 1997–2004 projection period.* Transportation and public utilities includes those establishments providing passenger and freight transportation, communications services, or electricity, gas, steam, water, or sanitary services, and all establishments of the postal service.

Truck Drivers, Heavy and Tractor-Trailer

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 49

Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$31,837; Median Hourly Wage – \$15.57

Nature Of Work Drive tractor-trailer combination or a truck with a capacity of at least 26,000 Gross Vehicle Weight, to transport and deliver goods, livestock, or materials in liquid, loose or packaged form. May be required to unload trucks. May require use of automated routing equipment.

Education Short-term on-the-job training.



Truck Drivers, Light or Delivery Services

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 47

Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$24,163; Median Hourly Wage – \$10.84

Nature Of Work Drive a truck or a van with a capacity under 26,000 Gross Vehicle Weight, primarily to deliver or pick up merchandise or to deliver packages within a specified area. May require use of automatic routing or location software. May load and unload truck.

Education Short-term on-the-job training.

Helpers, Production Workers

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 22

Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$15,755; Median Hourly Wage – \$6.99

Nature Of Work Help production workers by performing duties of lesser skill. Duties include supplying or holding materials or tools, and cleaning work area and equipment. Examples: Welder's Assistant; Tailor's Aide; Millwright's Helper.

Education Short-term on-the-job training.



Electrical Power-Line Installers and Repairers

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 16 (Annual Job Openings – 2)

Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$53,249; Median Hourly Wage – \$28.19

Nature Of Work Install or repair cables or wires used in electrical power or distribution systems. May erect poles and light or heavy duty transmission towers.

Education Long-term on-the-job training.

*The projections of employment by industry and occupation will incorporate NAICS codes with the release of the 2002–2012 data in Summer 2004.

The third-fastest growth industry in the Yuba City MSA, *manufacturing* is forecast to add 700 jobs during the 1997–2004 projection period.* Manufacturing employment includes establishments engaged in the mechanical or chemical transformation of materials or substances into new products. These establishments are usually described as plants, factories, or mills and characteristically use power driven machines and materials handling equipment. In Orange County, growth in this industry is expected to occur mainly in the durable goods component, with increases in electronic equipment and transportation equipment manufacturing, among others.

Helpers, Production Workers

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 61

Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$15,755; Median Hourly Wage – \$6.99

Nature Of Work Help production workers by performing duties of lesser skill. Duties include supplying or holding materials or tools, and cleaning work area and equipment. Examples: Welder's Assistant; Tailor's Aide; Millwright's Helper.

Education Short-term on-the-job training.

Assemblers, Fabricators; Team Assemblers; All Other (except Machine, Electrical)

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 43

Salary **Assemblers, Fabricators** Mean Annual Wage – \$20,819; Median Hourly Wage – \$9.06.

Team Assemblers – \$21,006; – 9.24. **Assemblers and Fabricators, All Other** – \$20,785; – \$8.80.

Nature Of Work **Assemblers, Fabricators:** Laminate layers of fiberglass on molds to form boat decks and hulls, bodies for golf carts, automobiles, or other products. **Team Assemblers:** Work as part of a team responsible for assembling an entire product or component of a product. Team assemblers can perform all tasks in the assembly process and rotate through all or most of them. **Assemblers and Fabricators, All Other:** All Assemblers and fabricators not listed separately.

Education Short-term on-the-job training.

Packaging, Filling Machine Operators, and Tenders

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 41

Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$22,374; Median Hourly Wage – \$9.09

Nature Of Work Operate or tend machines to prepare industrial or consumer products for storage or shipment. Include cannery workers who pack food products. Examples: Bottle Caser; Wrapper/Layer; Strapping Machine Operator.

Education Moderate-term on-the-job training.

Packers and Packagers, Hand

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 33

Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$17,645; Median Hourly Wage – \$8.17

Nature Of Work Pack or package by hand a wide variety of products and materials.

Education Short-term on-the-job training.



*The projections of employment by industry and occupation will incorporate NAICS codes with the release of the 2002–2012 data in Summer 2004.



COUNTY PROFILE

	Sutter County		Yuba County	
Population¹	2002	2003	2002	2003
County Total	81,600	83,200	61,800	62,800
Unemployment Insurance²	2001	2002	2001	2002
Claims Paid	7,404	9,991	4,585	6,138
Total Amount Paid	\$15,931,046	\$23,307,871	\$7,579,206	\$12,588,938
Workforce Investment Act³	2001-2002	2002-2003	2001-2002	2002-2003
Adult	\$867,331	\$643,943	\$502,190	\$398,103
Youth	\$1,040,278	\$750,176	\$596,308	\$458,223
Dislocated Worker	\$825,601	\$568,571	\$433,729	\$322,127
CalWORKS⁴	2001	2002	2001	2002
Total Participants	2,825	2,655	5,916	4,659
Additional County Data	2000-2001	2001-2002	2000-2001	2001-2002
Community Colleges ⁵				
Vocational Education students	15,958	15,330	15,958	15,330
Transfer Prepared students	525	666	525	666
Basic Skills students	3,757	4,668	3,757	4,668
High School (9-12) Dropouts ⁶	174	167	134	169
Percentage of total students	3.6%	3.4%	3.3%	4.1%

¹Data obtained from the State of California, Department of Finance: E-1 City/County Population Estimates, with Annual Percentage Change, January 1, 2002 and 2003.

²EDD, UI Claims and Payment.

³Data included are from WIA Final Allocations for Program Year 2001-2002 and 2003-2004.

⁴Data obtained from the California Department of Social Services, Research and Development Division, Data Systems and Survey Design Bureau's CalWORKs Cash Grant Caseload Movement and Expenditures Report for the month of December.

⁵Data included are from the Performance on Partnership for Excellence Goals, California Community Colleges, Chancellor's Office. They represent combined totals from the Yuba Community College District.

⁶California Department of Education.

California has 58 counties and a variety of industries that contribute to its economy. Information services, high-technology manufacturing, agriculture, and entertainment are a few examples of the broad range of economic productivity in the state.

In 2002, the civilian labor force grew by 221,700, an increase of 1.3 percent over 2001 figures, bringing the total labor force to more than 17.4 million persons. The unemployment rate increased from 5.4 percent in 2001 to 6.7 percent in 2002.

Overall, industry employment in California declined by 128,900 jobs in 2002. Industries recording job losses included professional and business services (60,500 jobs) and information services (53,500 jobs). Components of these industries reporting the largest declines include computer systems design and related services (-29,700 jobs); management of companies and enterprises (-18,800 jobs); Internet service providers and Web search portals (-17,900 jobs); and telecommunications (-12,100 jobs).

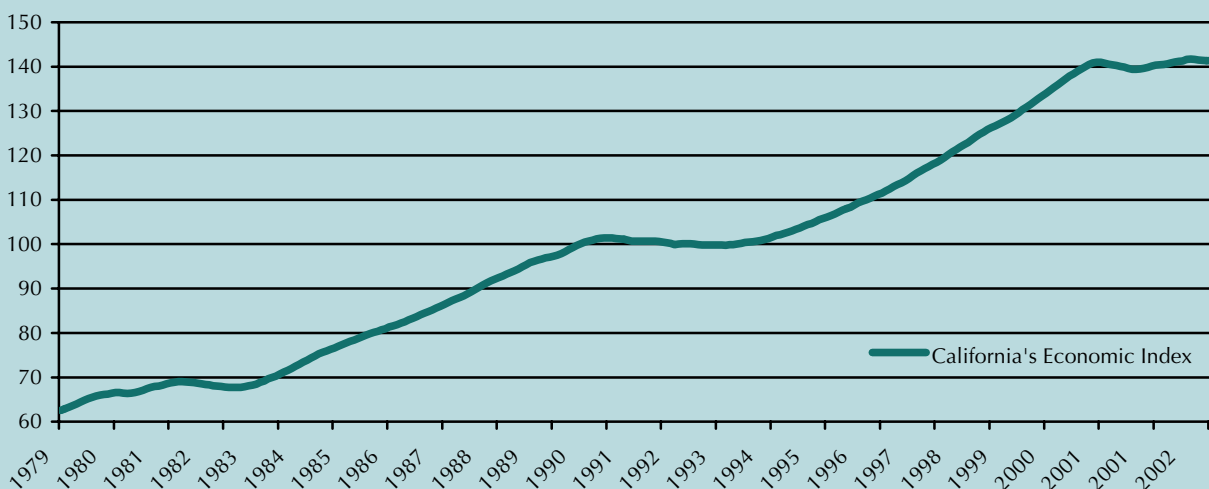
Industries reporting gains included government (66,000 jobs added) and education and health services (52,700 jobs gained). Within these growing industries, the majority of gains were in the following components: local government education (33,600 jobs); ambulatory health care services (22,400 jobs); county government (9,300 jobs); general medical and surgical hospitals (9,300 jobs); nursing and residential care facilities (6,500 jobs).

For the period 2000-2010, California employment projections show that total nonfarm employment is expected to increase by at least 3.2 million jobs, or 22.2 percent. Although growth is projected for every industry, some job loss will occur in smaller sectors of mining, manufacturing, and transportation.

California's population is 36.5 million residents, according to the California Department of Finance's preliminary estimates for January 2003. These new data reflect a 5.0 percent increase over the 2000 Census data that recorded California's total population at 33.9 million.

An economic index compares actual economic activity to long-term trends. It can be helpful for monitoring state economies; comparing the length, depth, and timing of recessions at the state level; and providing a composite measure of monthly economic activity at the state level. This particular index is based on nonfarm payroll employment, the unemployment rate, average hours worked in manufacturing, and real wage and salary disbursements. These four elements are then calculated to achieve the data below, charted from 1979 to the current year. While the overall growth trend of the data is evident, the chart also reflects economic downturns, such as recessions experienced during the early 1980s, again in the early 1990s, and more recently, 2001. The index can also be used to examine other effects, such as: business cycles within the state; national economic forces on the state; and the state's overall economic activity on state fiscal conditions, poverty or in-migration.

California's Economic Activity
(January 1979 to May 2003)



General information provided by "Working Paper 02-7: Consistent Economic Indexes for the 50 States" by Theodore M. Crone, Research Department, Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia (May 2002). Data can be accessed through www.phil.frb.org.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Local

Sutter County
www.co.sutter.ca.us

Yuba County
www.co.yuba.ca.us

Yuba-Sutter Economic Development Corporation
www.ysedc.org



Statewide

Employment Development Department (EDD)
www.edd.ca.gov

EDD's Labor Market Information Division (LMID)
www.calmis.ca.gov

California Department of Finance
www.dof.ca.gov

California Training & Education Providers (CTEP)
www.soicc.ca.gov/ctep

Counting California
<http://countingcalifornia.cdlib.org>

National

Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics
www.bls.gov

Department of Labor
Employment and Training Administration
www.doleta.gov

Occupational Information Network (O*NET)
<http://online.onetcenter.org>

U.S. Census Bureau
www.census.gov

FedStats
www.fedstats.gov

